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The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 15. NO. 8.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1897.

FIVE CENTS.

You have heard so much about No. 9 Zonic, why don't you use it?

It is the best blood builder you can take after this long severe winter. Get your system in good order for the spring. Every drop of No. 9 Tonic contains good.

Flemings' Drug Store.

Brandon Machine Works Co.

Tenth Street, Brandon.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

Builders of the McRobie Chemical Fire Engine.

White's Patent Straw Carrier.

Smoke Stacks for elevators and mills.

Circular Saw Frames.

Correspondence Solicited.

Robt. Hall

Broker Real Estate Agent. Farm lands a specialty. Agent for The Trust and Loan Company of Canada. Offices—upstairs in the Tapio Block, lately vacated by Mr. Jas. A. Smith.

HELP WANTED.

We have seen in every locality disorderly tramps introducing a new discovery and would show cards tacked up on trees, fence posts, etc., to get employment. Commission men, month-to-month and expenses, and those deposited in any bank when started. Any one writes to THE WORLD'S MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada.

WANTED: BRIGHT MEN AND WOMEN capable of responding to established business or Canada and Australia. Good opportunities. The Queen, as well, wins and amazons. Ready-like conditions, good prospects. Higher compensation. Good prospects free to canvassers. Expenses, say, £500 per month in it.

BRADY & GARRETT CO., Ltd., Toronto.

WANT Ladies to send orders for a wide range of ordered corsets. Liberal remuneration.

GEMMELL, Peterborough, Ont.

WANTED INTELLIGENT MEN with good education to whom \$200 and expenses for first year would be an inducement. We will give full particulars.

THE MANAGER, RICHMOND-S.W., Toronto.

WANTED SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN to interview for responsible established business. Manitoba. Salary \$800, payable \$250 and expenses. Position permanent. Liberal remuneration. Sampled. The National Star Building, Chinatown.

A NEW BOOK, "KNITTING AND CROCHET," 100 pages, over 200 original designs, patterns, etc., has been published by H. D. Miller, 10 Mill St., Boston, Mass., and sent with a subscription to that paper. The book contains many chapters on domestic stories, literary and domestic topics and sections. Its department of Fancy Work includes a great feature, new and original designs. The prices will include one of these books. As special inducement to trial sample of this book will be given with each issue. Price, \$1.00 per month, and \$12.00 a month's subscription and book combined will be sent for only £1. Their annual premium list for 1897 will be sent free on application.

TO SKATE WELL YOU must Skates, and if your Skates are soft they will require frequent sharpening. Three-every week for sharpening and polishing Skates, Razors, Scissors, Knives and all other Edged Tools, at the FOLLOWING PRICES.

SAMUEL PEACOCK, 10th Street, opposite McIlvride & Lane's.

DENTAL.

S. W. McINNIS, D. D. S., L. D. S., Secretary Manitoba Dental Association office—C. 9th St., and Rossier Ave. P. O. Box 202. Telephone No. 130 Brandon, Manitoba.

Notice of Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the shareholders of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Manitoba, will be held in the Council Chamber, in the City of Brandon, on Friday, February 26th, 1897, at 8 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

S. A. BEDFORD, Chairman. H. H. SCOTT, Secretary. Provisional Board of Directors.

Brandon, February 26th, 1897.

Subscribe for The

MAIL, \$1 a Year.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL'S

COUCHES

A SALE OF COUCHES

We sold a large number of them during the last two weeks, but we have still three dozen on hand; we want to clear them all out this month.

DO YOU WANT ONE?

Now is the time to get it, we make them up ourselves, and make our reputation on quality. We have a New Rug, guaranteed to be moth proof—\$15.00 to \$18.00.

COME AND BUY NOW

and patronize home industry—prices range from \$5.50 to \$50.00.

We sell the finest looking and best made \$18.00 Oak Bedroom Suite in Manitoba. Come and see for yourself.

Upholstering and Picture Framing.

Telephones 1 Store 158, 2 House 20.

Undertaking and Embalming.

BLYTH.

Much disappointment was felt by the community that owing to the severe storm the Farmers' Institute concert could not be held on the 16th inst. It is hoped that the 1st is over and that on Thursday, the 4th of March the weather will be all that can be desired when the concert will take place, doubtless to the pleasure of a very large and appreciative assembly.

The sum of \$15 has been collected by the school children for the Indian Famine Fund.

Mrs. John Bain and W. J. Elder have returned from a prolonged visit in the east.

Several farmers have begun to draw out their surplus wheat preparatory to the spring work.

Laurier touched on these matters the last time he spoke at Montreal, and at a meeting last night the Minister of Public Works, (Tarte) indicated that the deepening of the river channel and improvements in the east end of the harbor would be speedily pushed to a conclusion.

AUSTIN.

Mrs. W. G. Fraser is visiting her parents in Carberry this week.

We are pleased to state that a Lodge of the I.O.O.F. will be started in town in the near future.

G. H. Moore, of China, left on Saturday morning's train for Montana where he has gone to seek his fortune.

On Thursday evening last Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stinson gave a party in honor of Miss Etta's birthday. Between thirty and forty young people were present and a very pleasant evening was spent.

On Monday afternoon the sad news was received in town of the death of Shep Parkinson, which sad event took place at his sister's near Sidney. Deceased had been in poor health for over a year, and about a month ago went to visit his sister, he gradually grew worse and died on Monday afternoon. The funeral took place on Tuesday at the Austin cemetery. Deceased established a blacksmithing business in Austin about two years ago, adding implements last year. He was one of Austin's most popular young men and will be greatly missed in the circle in which he moved.

VIRDEN.

The members of the Mock Parliament have raised \$50 for the India famine fund.

The district medal won by the Virden curlers on the 22nd of last month has been received and is on exhibition in Messrs. Pineo & Merrick's window.

The adjourned meeting of the Virden Council was held yesterday morning. The auditors' report, etc., were laid over until to-night. A grant of \$50 was given to the famine fund.

Mr. H. Height, of this village lost one of his horses coming home from Virden last Thursday with a load of wood about half a mile from home, it fell over and died immediately, supposed to be completely exhausted through weakness.

Owing to the interest taken in the prohibition debate in the mock parliament, the R.T. of C. council will meet Thursday instead of Friday evening, as to permit its members to attend.

Mr. Joe Cain, Jr., received a trio of dark violins from Turner Routhier, Magog, Quebec, last Monday morning. These are the first of this variety to be introduced into this part.

It is with pleasure we note the return of Mr. G. McDonald, druggist, from the Winnipeg General Hospital where a short time ago he underwent a dangerous operation. He has had a most remarkably quick recovery.

Virden Assembly Club will give their final assembly on Tuesday March 2nd. The proceeds of that evening together with the funds in hand will be given to the provincial famine fund and will make a donation of \$20 or \$25. The musicians give their services and the landlord gives the half fee for the occasion.—Advance.

Wm. Ferguson

Transfer and Fuel Co.

Dealers in COAL, WOOD and ICE

McILVRIE & LANE,

Transfer and Fuel Co.

Dealers in COAL, WOOD and ICE

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THE MAIL.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1897.

MR. BLAKE'S OPINION.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Blake was counsel for the Roman Catholics before the Privy Council in the celebrated school case, and lately he has had correspondence on the subject with Mr. Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general in the Laurier Cabinet. Under the circumstances it must be held that in giving his opinion on the exact meaning of the decision of the Privy Council he leaned far towards the interest of his clients in the suit as he possibly could. His opinion then, as below, must be a matter of much interest to all who have looked into the matter. The summary of Mr. Blake's opinion is as follows:

"I think it is an entire misapprehension of the judgment of the judicial committee that to say its effect was that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba were entitled to separate schools, as they had enjoyed them previous to the Manitoba act of 1890. The gist of that judgement was, that contrasting the state of things under laws prior to 1890 with that created by the laws of 1890, the rights, or privileges, which the Catholics had enjoyed under the former, had been affected by the latter laws, thus rendering admissible, the appeal to the governor-general-in-council, under the Manitoba Union act, and giving the governor general jurisdiction to proceed under the act."

Mr. Blake goes on to say the judicial committee held the question of procedure by the governor in-council was a matter of discretion. It was a political snare, and the court did not prescribe steps to be taken. There was jurisdiction, but the court did not say how it was to be exercised. In applying it the late government found a difficulty, namely, appropriating public funds for separate school purposes."

"All sides," proceeds Mr. Blake, "seem to have practically agreed the complete restoration by the parliament of Canada was impossible in view of the overwhelming difficulties to which I have referred, as to the appropriation of public funds. I believe no thinking man who knows Canada and the provinces can doubt there would be the greatest practical difficulty in enforcing that on an unwilling province. Many other provisions of the remedial bill, in an attempt in the interests of the Catholic minority in Manitoba and the six other provinces would be but too likely to suffer. In this state of things, limitation of powers as to money and dictates of policy alike, seem to me, to have pointed clearly to an adjustment whereby the provinces should agree to substantial concessions, and having considered the provisions of the settlement now under discussion, I think them infinitely more advantages to the Catholic minority, than any remedial bill which it is in the power of the parliament of Canada to force upon the province of Manitoba."

No one disputes the fact as Mr. Blake says the Privy Council declared that the rights or privileges the Catholics had by the act of 1871 after confederation were affected by the act of 1890. The point established was that the minority had the right to appeal to the Federal government, and that the latter had jurisdiction to act, if they thought proper to do so. The cancellation of the privileges the Catholics enjoyed for 19 years was the grievance they had the mighill out of which the mountain was made by the Tupperites. It was declared the subject was a purely political one and enjoined no constitutional obligations on the government—it simply left them free will agents to act. Even in summing up, the Privy Council, Mr. Blake might have added, declared the act of 1890 need not be abolished—the government could well meet the case by "supplementing" it by enactments on the lines the minority desired, if they thought proper to do so. The present Federal Government have only got the consent of the Local government to supplement the act of 1890, and the Catholics claim the proposed supplementing acts are not comprehensive enough. This is why the soreness continues.

HOW TO DO IT.

A correspondent in the south writes us making suggestions as to the future of the Conservative party in this constituency. As the MAIL is out of politics so long as the Conservative party adhere to many of their present planks, we do not consider ourselves in a position to dictate. The past, however, has many suggestions as to the solution of the future, if the party only read its practical lessons. In the Daly-Martin election it may be considered there was a straight party vote. Mr. Martin was an outsider and the same objections to the high tariff were not developed that have since come to the horizon; and, of course, the school question was not yet a live element. The party then voted as their instincts directed.

In June last again the opposition candidate was an outsider, though a nobler man than Martin, there was a strong conviction he would not remain the representative if elected. He got no votes then but from those who were distinctly opposed to the government's policy as it stood, and he still carried the division by nearly 350 votes. It is

presumed the staunch party men on both sides voted as party directed—the Liberals for McCarthy as they opposed the government, and the Conservatives for Macdonald as they went party first. The conclusion then is it was the electors of the division who are influenced by principles rather than party that carried the division for McCarthy. The plain case then is that the party in every future contest that evolves the principles in line with the growth of public conviction as to proper government for Canada, will control this vote and carry the division. That is the case in a nutshell. The vote that elected Daly over Martin and McCarthy over Macdonald is the vote that controls the constituency, and it cares no more for party as such than it does for the ring of a brass button.

The Conservatives may rot out their old policy as often as they like, and if it alone is before the electors no matter who their candidate they can only come within 500 votes—to be increased each contest—of carrying the division. If they drop their high horse, and accept a candidate who represents the advanced sentiment of the constituency their victories will be certain and continuous. This advanced sentiment then is, that under provincial autonomy all purely local matters be left to the province; that the costs of running the machine at Ottawa be materially reduced on lines we have for several years laid down; that partisanship and jobbery in high places be discontinued; that discriminating tariffs be abolished, and that the general taxation of the country be reduced to cover and no more the reduced running expenses of the country.

The battle cry may be sounded and the party clarion trotted out as often as may be, in the absence of these changes contests will be all in vain. With these changes, success is as certain as the rising and setting of the sun.

Goldwin Smith says the people of Canada are spending too much money on higher education, and he is right. It must not of course be considered that a good education is not desirable where there is scope for it; but many young people attend our high schools simply because they are there and without the least idea of turning a higher education to account when they get it. In many other instances again, young people brought up on a farm think they must leave it when they get an education qualifying them for something else—that they are only wasting their time behind the plow. In this way our profession and business places get too often crowded with sticks who make an absolute failure of life.

From the speech from the throne it is quite evident Manitoba is going to receive all the government lands within her borders from the Federal government. Care now must be taken that the machinery to govern them does not cost more than the receipts from the lands.

THE GLOBE'S COMMENT ON ST. BONIFACE ELECTION.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—The Globe says editorially: "The St. Boniface election returns Lauzon, the Church candidate, by a large majority. It is the result that was expected. There is reason to believe Archbishop Langevin and his friends were unwilling to allow Catholic parents to speak their minds freely, to choose freely between the state and church education. In the province of Quebec, where the church enjoys almost absolute control over education, Catholics' secular education has been grievously neglected and Catholics are mortified by the large proportion of illiterate and the poor showing which the province makes in comparison with its neighbors. A creditable effort is being made to bring about a better condition of things. Is it likely the Catholics of Manitoba surrounded by evidences of the benefit of education, would of their own accord vote to go back to the position from which the Catholics of Quebec are endeavoring to escape? Evidently the archbishop and his friends have misgivings on the question. They fear that left to themselves, the Catholic laity might be unaware they were aggrieved by law and might allow their children to obtain the benefit of education offered by state. It has been found necessary to keep them in the desired state of discontent not only by fervid exhortation but by unspiring exercise of the authority of the church."

Provincial and Territorial.

Killarney Presbyterians are preparing to build a church this summer. Rev. Mr. Strang, Mr. Lawler and Mr. Hicks visited Deloraine on Monday evening to get information regarding the Deloraine church. A meeting of all the members and attendants of the Methodist congregation will be held in the Methodist church on Wednesday evening next when the proposed plan of the new temple will be submitted for the approval of the congregation. Prayer meeting will be held from 8 till 8.30. There will be a short and varied programme in which Mr. Lang the architect will exhibit front and side elevations of church on the black board and also interior designs. All adult members of the congregation are requested to be present. The same drawings of the church will be exhibited in Chaplin's Hall on Sunday afternoon following at 2 p.m. for the benefit of bank holders and other workers in the Sunday school—Deloraine Times.

Notice appears to-day of application

for incorporation for a company who desire to build a railway line from a point on Chesterfield Inlet on the northwest part of Hudson Bay to Great Slave Lake and from a point on Mackenzie river to Porcupine and Yukon rivers.

The Langenburg and Southern railway company apply for an extension of time to begin work and to extend the line to Lake Dauphin to connect with the Lake Dauphin Railway & Coal Co. The Great Northwest Central railway company and the Red Deer Valley railway and coal company seek an extension on charter.

R. V. J. Macdonald, of Worley, who was named the Indian Chief Little Bear, to Ottawa, as interpreter, returned to Winnipeg on Saturday. The mission was entirely successful, and Little Bear returns in a much happier mood, having assurance that the Cree will be given a reservation, paid at annuity, and given the same rations as distributed among other tribes. The chief continued his journey west on Saturday.

AN ELKHORN BLAZE.

Eikhorn, Feb. 21.—The Cavanagh hotel was burned this afternoon, caused by a lamp exploding that had been placed in the cellar to prevent frost. The contents were mostly saved. Insurance, \$7,000 in the British America, Lancash. &c., Queen's Western and Phoenix of Brooklyn. Hard work by the citizens prevented the fire from spreading. During the fire something in the burning building exploded and a missile struck C.P.R. operator Pitchard on the side of the head, inflicting a severe wound.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am pleased to meet you at this the second session of the ninth legislature of Manitoba. You meet in a year memorable as marking the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, a period that will be illustrious in the history of the Empire for progress in every branch of human achievement. It is fitting on such an occasion to reaffirm our devotion and loyalty to our sovereign and the empire.

With regard I must remind you that in a distant portion of Her Majesty's dominions, as a result of natural causes, there is a famine prevailing on an appalling scale. The calamity that has befallen our fellow subjects in India must evoke the sympathy of everyone. Assistance for the sufferers has been asked, and I am pleased to say that the response has been prompt and generous.

The preceding year has been one of business depression throughout the world, but fortunately Manitoba has been but little affected, by it, the latitudes in the prices of the products of the farm having improved the situation greatly. It can be safely stated that the feeling throughout the province is not one of the utmost confidence in the future. The prospects of an increased influx of immigration during the coming season are most promising.

Since the last session of the legislature the question whether the public school system of this province shall be superseded by Federal legislation and the system existing before the passage of the act of 1890, re-imposed upon the province, has been settled by a harmonious conference between the federal ministry and my advisers. The terms of the settlement have already been made public and a bill to amend the school law in accordance therewith will immediately be laid before you. The law as amended will be administered by my government in a spirit of conciliation and with a desire to make provisions effective in extending the benefits of our educational system to every class in the community.

The discovery of mineral regions with possibilities of valuable development within the boundaries of the province, necessitates the enactment of a system of mining laws applicable to lands the property of the province. You will also be asked to consider a bill codifying and declaring the law relating to partnerships, a bill amending the Married Woman's act, and bills to amend the Queen's Bench act, the Executions act, the Queen's Bench Suitors' Fund act, the Insurance act and other measures.

The public account for 1896 and the estimates for the present year will be laid before you at an early date.

I now leave you to your duties with confidence that they will be faithfully performed.

Nervous Prostration.

Cured effectively by Scott's Sarsaparilla.

His heart was affected.

"Overwork as a student at college brought on an attack of nervous prostration," says Mr. Gilbert, a faraway missionary. "I was exceedingly nervous and at first exerted myself my heart commenced to beat violently, and I was warned it at even ordinary exercise endangered my life. But thanks to Scott's Sarsaparilla I feel better than I ever expected to feel, for I can now address a meeting without effort, can walk a brisk pace for two hours or more without exhaustion and am free from that distressing palpitation. In my work I have often recommended Scott's Sarsaparilla, and have seen many cases where its effects have been most marked."

Scott's Sarsaparilla acts like magic in restoring shattered nerves because it rebuilds the nerve centres. Nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia and all nerve derangements wear on the system. Scott's Sarsaparilla makes new blood and muscles and strong nerves. Of all drugs, \$1 per bottle. Dose from half to one teaspoonful.

Thus, Louie and Joe Young met on the ice Thursday afternoon and Mr. Young was victorious. This is a game a piece and they will curl again shortly for the oysters, "Scots who ha'e"—Hartney Star.

THE FAMILY MEDICINE.

Trout Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville.

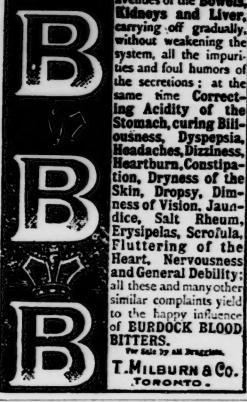
Dear Sir—For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all customers speak highly of them.

Yours truly, R. Lawson.

London, Feb. 20.—Popular opinion in England strongly favors Greece. The proposal made by Germany that a joint fleet of the powers blockade the port of Athens in order to compel Greece to heed the demands made upon her, has caused the deepest indignation here.

London, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Brass, on the west coast of Africa, gives details relative to the capture on Feb. 18th of Benin city by the British naval expedition against the king of Benin. There was an eight hour running fight, and a stubborn resistance on the part of the natives. Four of the whites, including Dr. Fife, were killed and sixteen wounded. The expedition found Benin city reeking with human blood. Many human beings had been sacrificed and crucified by the savages. The troops destroyed the crucifixion trees and the "Juju houses."

AT



PHOTOGRAPHY

Special reduction in Photographs, Portrait Frames, etc., from cabinet up to 18x22, for one month only to clear out stock for spring repairs.

LATEST STYLES FRAMES WILL ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.

A.B. THOM'S STUDIO
Miller Block, Brandon.

In a few days we will open up an enormous stock of Staple and Fancy Goods bought from the great wholesale stock of McMaster & Co., Toronto.

Our buyer who is now searching the Eastern market for the latest novelties and bargains, secured a large portion of the above mentioned stock at a very low rate on the dollar. The invoices are here, and the goods now in transit. We will require every available corner to accommodate the new spring goods and this enormous purchase of bankrupt stock. Everything in winter goods must be got out at any price. Fur Goods will be sold for the next 15 days, in many cases at half-price, and in all cases at less than manufacturer's cost. Ladies' Astrachan Coats, regular \$28 and \$30 for \$15. Ladies' Grey Lamb Coats, \$60 for \$25. Ladies' Wallaby Coats, regular \$25 for \$14.75. Gents' \$18 and \$20 Fur Coats for \$12.50.

Fur Caps, Mitts and Collars at almost half the regular prices charged. If you are thinking of a Fur Coat for next season, this is your opportunity, as we find it necessary to pack them away earlier than usual.

WINTER HOSIERY. All lines of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery will be cut to cost mark to clear.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear at tremendous reductions.

Special values in Table Linens, Towels and Towelings, Blankets, Comforters, Eiderdown Quilts—especially reduced prices for 15 days.

Floor Oilcloth, Linoleum, from 25c up to \$1.25 at special sale prices.

Lace Curtains from 30c up to \$10 a pair. Window Shades that others sell for 60c, we sell for 40c. Curtain Poles and Trimmings from 25c up.

Gents' Furnishings. Special values in New Shirts, New Ties, New Collars, New Braces, New Hats. The latest styles in Christys, Fine Felt Hats, to hand. An elegant range of Feltos and Soft Felts—lastest shapes and colors.

Men's and Boys' Clothing. For the next 15 days, every day, will be a red-letter day in these departments. Hundreds of Men's and Boys' suits marked down to clearing prices. Men's and Boys' Overcoats. Special lot of Men's Heavy Ulsters and Early Spring Coats, worth \$8 for \$5.

Men's Underwear and Top Shirts will not last long at the prices we are prepared to take for them.

Special lines of New Waterproof Coats for ladies men.

25 dozen Blouse waists—the latest American styles. Drop in and see them.

300 New Spring Jackets imported from Buyarum, Cuspar & Co., of Berlin, Germany, are now open for inspection.

BRANDON'S BARGAIN STORE

REMEMBER THE CLEARING SALE

AT CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE.

GREAT... BARGAINS

All the stock going at heavy discount to clear. Bargains in Blank Books, Wall-Papers, Fancy Goods, Toys, Musical Goods, Miscellaneous Books, Light Reading, General Stationery, &c.

NATION & SHEWAN

The Bradley-Martins'

\$500,000 Ball.

The Sensation of New York To-day.

The Ostentation of Wealth.

New York report of last Wednesday: No social feature of recent years will exceed the gorgeness of the Bradley-Martin ball, which will take place at the Hotel Waldorf, New York, this evening. Almost the entire hotel will be turned over to the guests on the occasion, fifteen or twenty apartments alone being used for dressing rooms for the guests.

There will be in attendance costumers and perruquiers, valets and maid-servants to aid in adjusting the elaborate costumes that may suffer somewhat in the trip from the house to the Waldorf.

From these rooms the guests, of whom 1,000 are expected, says the New York Herald, will take their way down a handsome winding staircase to the small ballroom, where the hostess will receive them.

Mrs. Martin will be on a slightly raised dais, under a canopy of beautiful tapestries to be brought from her home.

The small ballroom will be almost entirely hung with tapestries, and the furniture will be of Louis XV. designs.

Flowers will be employed as decorations, but only in clusters of roses and graceful vines of Japanese asparagus. The idea is to make the flowers harmonize with the tapestry designs.

In this ballroom will be stationed a Hungarian band that will play as the guests arrive. The doors through which they are to enter will be made with pink roses, though white flowers will be mainly employed in the decoration of this room.

The corridors leading from this to the large ballroom will be embroidered in vines and roses with vistula effect. Tiny incandescent lights will sparkle in the green foliage, making a fitting entrance to the large ballroom.

In the large ballroom the floral decorations will conform as far as possible to the design of the room, which is Louis XVI.

The many mirrors at one end will be festooned with garlands of mauve, pink, orchids and asparagus vines, while on the columns between the mirrors will be suspended flat pouches, from which will gracefully drop clusters of pink roses. This design will be repeated all round the room, although mirrored glass is to be used directly opposite the entrance.

The proprietor of the Waldorf has been instructed to spared no expense in the decorations; there are no limitations, except that he must hold them to the periods indicated in the invitations, the periods of the greatest extravagance and wildest license in luxury known to the modern world.

To Cost Half a Million.

The keynote of the ball is to make its cost greater than that of any similar entertainment that was ever given in the city. It is probable that the total outlay by hostess and guests will not fall short of \$500,000. Of course this is to be a ball unique; in no other way could such an enormous expenditure be accomplished. Mrs. Bradley-Martin's guests must provide themselves with costumes, her invitations provide that the costumes must be of the eighteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The opportunity to spend money in securing designs for these and in their construction will be well-nigh unlimited.

ITEMIZING THE COST.

It is, of course, impossible to sum up the entire cost of this great ball, for there will be expenditures which can be known only to the person making them, and there will be others, in the regular course that cannot be foreseen. But an estimate can be made of the known expenses, and these can be grouped as follows:

The new ballroom at the Waldorf for night, \$8,000.

Small ballroom at Waldorf, where Mrs. Martin will receive, 500.

Reception room, adjoining ball room, where buffets will be served, 250.

Men's big cafe, where regular supper will be served, 500.

State apartments, second floor of Waldorf, to be used for dressing rooms, 1,000.

Buffet supper during entire night, 1,000.

Regular supper from 12:30 a.m. until 5 a.m., 250.

Fifty waiters' costumes, including trumpeters, 500.

Three orchestras, 20,000.

Concert favors, 10,000.

Superb floral decorations for ballroom, 10,000.

Engraving of notes of invitation, 150.

Printing of invitations, 25.

There will be at least 400 carriage-hired from livery stables by those who do not care to take out their own teams, \$87 each, 3,000.

For 400 public drivers, \$1 each, 400.

One thousand men's costumes, 75,000.

One thousand women's costumes, 200,000.

Finery slippers for women, 3,000.

Wigmakers and hairdressers, 6,000.

Cosmetics, 500.

Grand total, \$316,625.

The estimates of a total expenditure of \$500,000 is probably not too high, and it is not at all improbable that more money than this immense sum will have changed hands before the ball have been settled.

Some of the Gowns.

The accompanying picture shows the costumes that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin will wear on that occasion. Mrs. Martin has chosen the dress of Louis XV. Mrs. Martin's gown of velvet will be worn with a profusion of jewels as she chooses, although with it a profusion of jewels is expected. The dress, with its liberal use of material, is not so far removed from the present style.

This style will be most becoming to Mrs. Bradley-Martin. She will wear magnificent jewels, which the style of the costume makes possible. The tapestries of the smaller ball-room, with canopied and rose-bestrewed dais,

where Mrs. Bradley-Martin will be seated, were designed to harmonize with the costume to be worn by the hostess.

Among the other fine costumes will be two, and possibly three, Marie Antoinettes. One of these will be Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, whose costumes will be extremely rich as to material. It will be an exact copy of the last original painting of the Queen by Le Brun just before the Revolution, in the Tuilleries. The hours will be pale green and rose, and on the square-cut waist will be a great display of diamonds and jewels. Rows of pearls and other jewels will encircle the arm, and long drop earrings will be worn. The plumes in the hat will be caught with jewels. Mrs. Rhinelander's hair will be arranged in the coquille style of the painting.

Miss State Price, the handsome daughter of Senator Calvin S. Price, will be another of the Marie Antoinettes. Her gown will be an exact reproduction of the one in which the ill-fated queen is pictured by Le Brun. It is very rich and picturesque and the quaint head dress of velvet cap, with ermine, feathers and long lace will, will be very becoming to her.

It is said that Mrs. John Jacob Astor's selection of costume is also selected of Marie Antoinette. Miss Virginia Fair is having a French marquis toilet made. The brocade used is delicate in tint and the lace as fine as cobweb.

One of the quaintest gowns and one which is historically correct for the latter part of the eighteenth century will be worn by Miss Angela Schuler Church. It has a trained petticoat of yellow satin, over which a quilted head dress of velvet cap, with a train of lace, will be worn. The shoulders will be a lace kerchief knotted a little to the left side in front, where a bow of black velvet is arranged. Black bows are also introduced on the full elbow sleeves and at the waist. Miss Church will powder her hair and add to it arranged very high in finger puffs, and curly strings of pearls will be wound around the strands and a large bunch of feathers will nod above them.

Mrs. Lanier's gown will also be a creation of the quaintest gowns and one which is historically correct for the latter part of the eighteenth century. It will be worn by Miss Lanier, of whom it is expected that Louis XV. costume will be worn. It is said that one lady prominent in the church, who will be brought into the ballroom in a sedan chair by four lackeys in seventeenth century costume. Mrs. W. C. Whitney may take this part.

King Henry VIII. will be in evidence, but whether accompanied by his eight wives has not been announced. A magnificent costume of the monarch has been ordered at a costumer's on Union Square. It would fit either James J. Van Alen or Jas. Lawrence Bress.

Venetian costume of white and gold, J. Langdon Erving will appear as Prince Luigi, an Italian nobleman of the sixteenth century. His costume of white and gold will probably be one of the richest to be seen at the ball. The white trunks and doublets will be richly trimmed with gold, and the short cape, pale green, lined with satin, will also be elaborately embroidered. The belt of the doublets, which he will carry is studded with jewels.

This reference to some of the costumes to be worn is sufficient to indicate how large sums of money can easily be spent in their preparation.

Some fifty boys will be dressed as pages of the time of Henry VIII. All the waiters in the dining-room will wear the livery of Louis XIV.

There will be a buffet and a course supper, to be served continuously from 11 o'clock until 4 in the morning, and every variety of natural and artificial food that money can buy on the ingenuity of the most skilled chefs devise will be found on the tables. Cart loads of champagne, the rarest and most expensive will be served; "extra dry" will be as free as air. An army of liveried servants, all wearing costly and elaborately designed garments, will wait upon the guests. French hundred dollars have been paid for their silk stockings alone. These servants will be better dressed than those of the French monarch, whose most gorgeous entertainments are to be surpassed by Mrs. Martin.

A feature of the ball will be the quadrilles arranged by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Frederick Bronson. Mrs. Astor's will be the quadrille d'Amour, and that of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin will dance.

Mrs. Baylies is organizing a quadrille of twenty-four young married people, who will dance a minuet, or a pavane, possibly to the music of an orchestra of wood instruments. Mrs. Bronson's quadrille will be made up altogether of young unmarried people, among them debonair of the winter. It is expected that Louis XV. costume will be worn. It is said that one lady prominent in the church, who will be brought into the ballroom in a sedan chair by four lackeys in seventeenth century costume. Mrs. W. C. Whitney may take this part.

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A Miser's Opinion.

Russell Sage, himself a close-nested multi-millionaire, says: "It is an extravagance such as Lucretia himself in his wildest flights never dreamed of," he says. "I knew Bradley Martin's father, Henry T.



MR. AND MRS. BRADLEY-MARTIN IN COSTUME

very elegant affair of brocaded satin. It will be an exact reproduction of the celebrated painting of Mme. De Pompadour, by La Tour.

What the Men Will Wear.

Among the men T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will appear at the ball in a court costume of the time of Louis XVI. His suit will be of pale gray satin, brocaded with gold and silver. It includes a long coat and knickerbockers, a red brocaded waistcoat, gray silk stockings, and shoes with diamond buckles and red heels. A jabot of lace will drop in front, and there will be falls of lace on the sleeves. The costume includes, of course, the three-cornered hat, periwig and court sword.

Philip Worthington, one of the finest looking society men in town, will wear the dress of a chevalier of the period of Charles II., consisting of loose knickerbockers, big turn-over boots, gauntlets, and a large hat with plumes thrust on one side of the head. A melo-dramatic-like cape of velvet will be slung over his broad shoulders.

Philip Rhinelander has chosen a Louis XIV. court costume. This is of cherry satin, richly embroidered in gold with white waistcoat, white silk stockings, black velvet hat and court sword.

Frederick Martin, a brother of Bradley Martin, will attend the ball as a cavalier of the Louis XIII. period. Bradley Martin himself will appear as Louis XVI. His costume is expected to outshine anything at the ball. Yards and yards of velvet will be used for his royal mantle, which will be the blue of France, lined with ermine. He will fall on his shoulders in a long train effect, and contain much of the exquisite satin coat and knee breeches, embroidered with costly lace.

Harry M. Saus will appear as an attendant in the papal court, all in red and black. Lespard Stewart has decided to wear a cavalier costume of the time of Louis XII. It is said that Worthington Whitehouse will be in a

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CAUSE OF COLD FEET.

Advice That Many Husbands Will Show Their Wives.

Mr. Koch thinks he has discovered a toxin which will lessen the virulence of the rinderpest. The disease has been annihilating great herds at the Cape, and if his serum should prove to be a success as a prophylactic it will be of immense value.

The W. C. T. U. of New York does not seem to have realized its expectations in the Raines law which some local temperance workers so much admire. The other night in an anti-Raines law campaign meeting in Brooklyn it was denounced as being "pernicious in its effects."

A North Carolina legislator proposes a law to tax bachelors over 21 years of age \$10 the first year and to double the rate for every year that they remain single.

It was under these auspices that the Bradley Martins met, and the family of that ilk was founded. Mr. Martin had never met Miss Sherman before the Shepard-Vanderbilt wedding. Within two months after that event he led her to the altar. Her father, Isaac H. Sherman, was a merchant and exporter, considered well to do, but not exactly rich, even for those days. Mr. Sherman was a tall, thin man and grew rich.

How rich not even his friends and neighbors knew until he died and left an agreeable posthumous surprise to his heirs, a fortune of something like \$10,000,000. This was about fifteen years ago, after his daughter had been married rather more than fifteen years. She and her husband had been active in society during this period, but were not regarded exactly as social leaders.

WEDS INTO THE NOBILITY.

The accession of any considerable part of \$10,000,000 to the exchequer of a family of high social position and no small gifts for shilling in society, gives the young man a great advantage in his mode of living. It was somewhat so with the Bradley Martins. Within a reasonable time after the decease of Isaac H. Sherman his daughter was the proud and altogether charming hostess of an establishment comprising one of the costliest shooting boxes and quite the finest deer shooting in Inverness-shire.

Among the young noblemen and ladies of the neighborhood was the youthful Earl of Craven, of whom it was at least disconcerting to speak ill—first because he is now the husband of an American girl, and second, because there is really nothing to be said to his prejudice. Still, when Mrs. Martin formally announced that her daughter, Cornelia, was engaged to marry this earl, there was a long, low whistle of surprise, in which even those joined who had been prepared to meet the young honorable, though bearded, young man in Scotland.

The fact was, and is, that, aside from her governess and dancing master, very few persons in or out of New York were aware of the existence of a Miss Martin. The young woman was not yet 17, and she had been brought up on the most rigid diet of bread and butter, governess and cold matron regimen prescribed for children by British etiquette. In New York or elsewhere she had not yet been "presented."

CAUSE OF COLD FEET.

Advice That Many Husbands Will Show Their Wives.

In the immediate past it has not been easy in many cases to avoid going to bed with cold feet. But even in bitter weather it is possible to have the extremities in good condition on retiring. Never go to bed with cold feet. Never try to sleep without being perfectly certain that you will be able to keep them warm. To lie on a night with cold feet gives such a strain to the system as will be felt soon, perhaps during the night, a fit of sickness. Cold feet are an unnatural circumstance. The very best thing to do is to warm them by exercise, if that be practicable; if not, by dipping them in hot and cold water alternately, two or three times, and then using vigorous friction. If that does not warm them and keep them warm before the fire, drying them thoroughly, and then correct your habits and improve your health, for be sure that one or the other is wrong, probably both.

With all the rest, if you sleep on a hard bed with cotton sheets in a cold room, put on an extra covering over the feet. It is very convenient to have "foot comfort," just wide enough to cover the top of the bed and about a yard deep. This may be made of some light material—perhaps the remains of a pretty dress-filled, with cotton like a "comforter," and tied with some harmonious cord, during the day this may be thrown over the footboard and spread on the bed at night. The advantage of this is to secure sufficient light covering for the feet without overburdening the remainder of the body.

If you use a hot brick or an iron put it in the bed a little beforehand, and then, when retiring, remove it. To sleep with the feet in contact with it has a tendency to make the feet tender. Do not use the iron without these, and to be used with or without the iron is the foot-blanket. This may be a square yard of domestic flannel, or two yards, folded of Swiss flannel, or anything else you like that is warm enough, only have it nice and clean. Fold this around your feet and ankles before you put them down into the bed. If not very cold this will often warm them, especially if you have used friction, and if warm it will prevent the cold sheets. It keeps the warm air around them. It does not make the feet tender, and it is far more convenient than the hot brick or soapstone. Try it, and if you are troubled with cold feet you will be likely to keep it by your hearth. Whatever you use, always lie at full length. To "curl up" hinders free circulation.

WHISKEY IN THE COMMUNION CUP.

Strong Red Liquor Substituted For Wine in Church

Manchester report says: Among the most pious deacons in this village is John Gorrell, who was recently the unwilling cause of an excitement which has caused him much perturbation of mind. The good deacon is a staunch advocate of prohibition, although some of his more godless neighbors have been heard to declare that John was not above taking a drink of good liquor when circumstances and circumstances was alike favorable. On a recent Sunday in question the good deacon was to furnish the wine for the communion service. Instead of wine, however, giving strong whisky, which was not noticed until several persons had been served. The mistake was called to the truth, and wine was substituted. Since then the ungodly have found much amusement in telling the story to the deacons' great discomfort. Impertinent questions are also being asked, one being: How comes it that such a sound prohibitionist came to have whisky in his home?

Another member of the Governor's staff at this period was the gay and dashing Fitch Shepard. Fitch Shepard, now deceased, but at that happy time the eye of many a female, was connected by birth or blood with the Lansings, the Van Rensselaers, the Townsends, and pretty well all the patrician families of that aristocratic old town. And he was an aide-de-camp to Governor Fenton.

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Something like thirty years ago it would have been no very great sin to ask who the Bradley Martins were. Indeed, strictly speaking, there was no Bradley Martin at that time existing as a separate stock or family. There was Bradley Martin, and an uncommonly nice young fellow he was. He was known about him in New York. He was the son of one John Gorrell, who fell in love with the St. Thomas Times discourse thus sensibly on the neglect of parental duties so prevalent to day.

The Express doesn't want any Golden Rule in the regulation of its country's affairs. In private life the practice of the principles which regulate it in this matter has brought many to the penitentiary. Canadians are getting to know the Express.

Dealing with the sad case of a young woman who, realizing that she had loved "not wisely but too well," committed suicide, the St. Thomas Times discourses thus sensibly on the neglect of parental duties so prevalent to day.

Most children are permitted to come up like Topsy. They have just "grown." There has been no pains-taking care in the inculcation of right principles or the formation of correct tastes and proper habits. The Sunday schools, which are taught to take an interest in the uses of missions and contribute their pennies to it, are the veriest heathens themselves in regard

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The New York School of Journalism has gone out of business. Its promoters have been taught by experience that the journalist is not a product of the schools.

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THE JARLCHESTER MYSTERY,

The Story of a Woman's Feat.

CHAPTER I.

The Inquest.

Not an important place by any means, this sleepy little town lying at the foot of a low range of undulating hills, beside a slow-flowing river. A square-towered church of Norman architecture, very ancient and very grim; one principal narrow street, somewhat crooked in its course; other streets narrower, and more crooked, leading off on the one side to the sheltering hills, and on the other down to the muddy stream, whose octagonal shape, and a unadorned stone cross of the manor, not perched in the center; pack-stone bridges, with massive piers, across the sullen gray waters; the further shore a few red-roofed farmhouses; beyond, a little pastoral scene under the dim sunlight of distant woods.

A quiet afternoon in a quiet fashion cemetery, but not striking in any way; a lawn of rest for worn-out people weary of worldly troubles, but full of sturdy individual or visionary youth singing or name. The world beyond did not know Jarlcchester and Jarlcaster, nor how the world beyond, so accounts were thus equally ignorant of the town. Winchester, the ancient capital of Saxon England, it was asserted by archaeologists, that Jarlcaster, sleepy and dull as it was in the nineteenth century, had once been an important place. Jarlcaster means "Jarl's castle," and Chester signifies a camp. Miss Wimberley, a sister of the late Jarlcaster meant the camp of the "Jarl," from which suppression arose a tale that Jarlcaster had once been the little town in his head-quarters when he revolted against King Edward the St. Peter's successor. As Gwynn, however, returned to history, never revolted against the king, and generally remained in London, the authenticity of the story must be regarded as doubtful nevertheless, Jarlcaster looks strong behaved in it, and sturdy head of your son against all evidence to the contrary, however clearly set forth.

They were a sleepy lot as a rule, these early-to-bed-and-early-to-rise country folk, but nothing had occurred to distract their sluggishness, so they had gradually come into a state of somnolent indifference, with new joys beyond the winter and the crops.

Then Jarlcaster, unimportant since Anglo-Saxon times, suddenly became famous throughout England on account of "The Mystery," and the mystery was "Maurer." On the most November morning, when the whole earth shivered under a somber gray sky, a cry was started in a dark room, where a assembled crowd, to the Hungry Ann Inn, for a communal room thereon, now witness to a gaudy interest, an expert was being held on the body of a late guest of the inn, and the entire crowd was curious to know the verdict.

A long, low-ceilinged apartment, this communal-room, with a narrow oak table covered with a gauzy red cloth down the centre, and windows looking out on the crowd, who with faces flattened against the glass, peeped into the room. A jury of lown men and true, were interested with a sense of their importance, seated at the narrow table, at the top thereof, the coroner, Mr. Carr, blunt, rosy faced, and comely respectable. Near him a slender young man keen-eyed and watchful, taking notes, reported by the crowd outside to be a London detective; witnesses seated here, and everywhere among cases spectators, but the cozy room where the body, while still the calmest, gazed sombrely in the whole gloomy corner. The crowd outside was mainly disappointed to learn that the body was lying upstairs in a darkened room, and when a door banged he jumped, gentlemen-jumped!

A Juryman—Then, I presume, he was taking tonic pills for his constitution?

Coroner—Call Doctor Dreywey.

A most important witness.

Witness—Well, yes, Mr. Polder; yes, sir. There is the box of pills—tonic pills, as he—meaning the dead boy, somewhat languid, now wake up. Mr. Fanks turns over a new page in his secretive little book, and Dr. Dreywey, bland, gentleman-like, in a suit of sober black and gravely smiling (professional smile), gives his opinion of things with great unction.

"I have examined the body of the deceased. It is that of a man of about eight-and-twenty years of age. Very badly nourished, and emaciated, little flesh on the stomach. The stomach itself was healthy, but I found the vessels of the head unusually turgid throughout. There was also great fluidity of the blood, and serious effusion in the ventricles. The pupils of the eyes were much contracted. Judging from these appearances and from the turgescence of the vessels of the brain, I have no hesitation in declaring that the deceased died from an overdose of morphine or opium."

Coroner—Then you think the deceased took an overdose of poison?

Witness (with bland reproach)—I say he died from an overdose, but I am not prepared to say that he took it himself.

A Juryman—Then some one administered the dose?

Witness—I can't say anything about that.

A Juryman—When do you think the deceased died?

Witness—That is a very difficult question to answer. In most cases of poisoning by opium, death takes place within from six to twelve hours. I examined the body of the deceased between 1 and 2 o'clock the next day, and from all appearances he had been dead ten hours. According to the evidence of Miss Chickles, he went to bed at 9 o'clock, so if he took the dose at 8 o'clock—the as was most likely—he must have died about 4 o'clock in the morning.

Coroner—During his sleep?

Witness—Presumably so, opium being a narcotic.

Coroner (prompted by London detective)—Did his stomach look like that of an habitual opium-eater?

Witness—No, not at all.

Coroner—According to you, the deceased must have taken the poison at 8 o'clock when he went to bed, and on looking at the evidence of Miss Chickles, see that the deceased swallowed the tonic pills sometime before he went to bed. Now it strikes you that he might have taken two pills by mistake, which would account for his death?

Witness—That is a very difficult question to answer. In most cases of poisoning by opium, death takes place within from six to twelve hours. I examined the body of the deceased between 1 and 2 o'clock the next day, and from all appearances he had been dead ten hours. According to the evidence of Miss Chickles, he went to bed at 9 o'clock, so if he took the dose at 8 o'clock—the as was most likely—he must have died about 4 o'clock in the morning.

Coroner—During his sleep?

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Coroner—Are you sure deceased asked you to give him his boots personally next morning?

Witness—Yes, sir—they were very thirsty?

Coroner—Did he seem to you like a man intending to make away with himself?

Witness—No, sir. Quite lively like. He said my boots were bad but I was quite astonished at his cheerfulness.

Coroner—Did he say anything about the next day?

the deceased mean by the expression "this hole," my man?

Witness (grinning).—Jarlcchester, sir. Great indignation on the part of the patriotic jury at hearing their native town thus described, and as Boots is still grinning thinking such remark to be an excellent joke, he is told sharply to stand down, which he does with obvious relief.

"The witness who came is Sampson Chickles, the landlord of the Hungry Man. A fat, portly individual is Mr. Chickles, with a round, red face, and a ponderous consciousness that he is the hero of the hour—or rather the minute. "Swear Sampson Chickles!" Which is done by a fussy clerk with a rapid gabble and a dingy Bible—open at Revelations—and Mr. Chickles, being sworn to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, gives his evidence in a fat voice coming somewhere from the recesses of his rotund stomach.

"My name, gentlemen, is Sampson Chickles, and I've lived in Jarlcchester, man and boy, sixty years. But I keep my health wonderful, gentlemen, saving a touch of the—"

Coroner—Will the witness kindly confine himself to the matter in hand?

Witness (somewhat ruffled).—Meaning the dead one, I presume, Mr. Carr. Certainly, Mr. Carr; I was coming to that. He—meaning the dead one—came here two days ago by the coach from Winchester. There is, gentlemen, no name on his bag—there is no name on his money—no letters, no cards in his pocket—not even initials, gentlemen, to prevent his clothes being stolen at the wash. He never mentioned his name, Mr. Carr. I was going to ask him next morning, but he was dead, and therefore, gentlemen, not in a position to speak. As far as I am concerned, Mr. Carr, the dead man has never been christened. The mystery—meaning the dead one—had no name that I ever heard of, and was asked to give his name to his daughter (who may know more than her father) as the gentleman in No. 37. I only spoke to the dead one twice, Mr. Carr and gentlemen; once when I arranged about terms—thirty shillings a week, gentlemen, not including wine—and again when I asked him if he had enjoyed his dinner—soup, fish, fowl and pudding. Gentlemen hungry-looking, evidently thinking of the dinner?—Was

Coroner—Nothing likely to lead to the name of deceased?

Witness—No sir. Clothes worn by deceased—dark blue serge suit double-breasted.

Coroner—Any name on the clothes?

Witness—No sir. Tag was to hang up coat, on which tailor's name generally placed torn off. Searcher

found a small box of pills, silver (twelve shillings and sixpence), and box of pills laid before the jury. Silver watch on dressing-table—silver sovereign purse containing six sovereigns. Nothing else.

Coroner—Nothing likely to lead to the name of deceased?

Witness—Absolutely nothing, sir. Searched but found no name. Case puzzled me so wired to London for detective—Mr. Fanks now sitting on your left—

Coroner—No sketches or faces on the block?

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Witness—No sir. Clothes worn by deceased—dark blue serge suit double-breasted.

Coroner—Any name on the clothes?

Witness—No sir. Tag was to hang up coat, on which tailor's name generally placed torn off. Searcher

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Witness—Yes, sir. He asked if there was anything to be seen in Jarlcchester, and when I told him about the church, he said he would look it up next day.

A Juryman—Do you think he had any intention of destroying himself?

Witness—Not as far as I saw, sir.

Coroner—He did not mention anything about the letter?

Witness—Not a word, sir.

A Juryman (factual).—Did you think him good looking? Miss Molly?

Witness—(tossing her head).—Well, not what I call handsome, sir; but there's no knowing what other girls think.

With this parting shot, Miss Chickles retired to her usual place in the bar, and gossiped to outsiders about the present aspect of the case, while Sergeant Spills, the head of the Jarlcchester police force, came forward to give his evidence. A crisp, dry-looking man, the sergeant, with a sharp ring in the tip of his nose, economical in words, declaimed in his speech:

"Charles Spills, sir, sergeant of the police in Jarlcchester. Jim Bulkins reported death of deceased. Came here, saw body lying in bed. Clothes drawn up to chin. In my opinion deceased died in his sleep. Examined body of deceased. Contained linen (not marked), suit of clothes (not marked), toilet utensils of the usual kind. Drawing block and some lead pencils, much used.

Coroner (prompted by London detective).—Were there any drawings?

Witness—No sir.

Coroner—No sketches or faces on the block?

Witness—No, sir. Clothes worn by deceased—dark blue serge suit double-breasted.

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